TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1899.

TOISBAT, OCTOBER 11, 1000	
Subscription by Mail, Postpaid.	
DAILY, per Month	80 50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
BUNDAY, per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	
Postage to foreign countries added.  The Sus, New York C	ity.

Pants-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Houlevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Ghosts at Chleago.

A conference of anti-expansionists opens in Chicago to-day. It begins to strike the public that there are almost as many antiimperialist conferences as imperialists. The opportunity for posture-making and palayering is dear to the Tagalophilists. The poorest show is run by the Central Anti-Imperialistic League, a concern largely composed of Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN and the Hon, EDWIN BURRITT SMITH. They will be assisted in their want of deliberations by some eminent talent. We notice on the bills the names of the Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW of South Dakota, of the Hon. Cato Sells of Iowa, of Little BILLY MASON of Illinois, the man who is ashamed of his country; of Prof. George S. HERRON of Iowa, a sociologist famed for the mildness, wisdom and patriotism of his views, and of the Hon. JACOB LENTZ of Ohio, the enthusiast who loves to class the world.

The remarkable characteristic of the to-be's that it contains. For instance: the Hon. Julius Sterling Morton, formerly Secretary of Agriculture; the Hon. Wisston Boston; the Hon. Horace Boies, formerly Governor of Iowa; the Hon. JOHN B. HEN-DERSON, formerly a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the Hon. WILLIAM J. MIZE, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, and the Hon. CARL SCHURZ, formerly Senator in Congress from Missouri. These gentlemen have had their day. They have no connection with living politics. They are stranded. Doubtless they are grateful for an occasion to come before the world again, and nobody should grudge it to them. But they are only ghosts. They can only squeak and gibber their protests while the country moves on.

Sentence. To be wounded in the house of a friend is reputed the worst of injuries. That is the sort of wound which has been dealt to France, though the Paris newspapers have studiously hidden it from the French people, by Mr. IGNATIUS ZAKREFSKY, the lending Russian jurist, who is a member of the Imperial Senate and ex-Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeals. It was Mr. Zakrefsky who, some time ago, published in the Law Journal of St. Petersburg a remarkable article in which he warned the French that, for the proceedings against DREYFUS and PICQUART, they would ultimately have "to reckon with the opinion of the civilized world, which judges and knows how to condemn."

The same eminent Russian Judge, within a few days after Dreyfus was convicted by the Rennes court-martial, addressed to the London Times a letter, printed in French, in which he pronounced the judgment of the civilized world upon that outrage. When Frenchmen read what he says, as they must eventually do, they are likely to be more impressed by it than by the opinions of Englishmen, whom they detest, or by those of Americans, Italians, Germans and Austrians, to which, for one reason or another, they profess indifference.

But, it may be said, Mr. ZAKREPSKY is a Liberal, and may not represent the general views of educated Russians. The answer is that the article in the Law Journal of St. Petersburg was authorized by the Censor, notwithstanding the protest of the French Embassy, and that, as we learn from the National Review, even the severe language of the letter in the Times does not differ in substance from a declaration made contemporaneously by Mr. Pobledonosteff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod and the spokesmen of Tory and Reactionist Russia. This influential adviser of the Czar has not hesitated to aver that, "for all impartial observers, the proceedings at Rennes prove the innocence of Capt. DREYFUS."

Let us see what Mr. ZAKHEFSKY SAYS. He begins by enquiring: "What is the conclusion to be drawn from the spectacle witnessed at Rennes?" In his judgment, the true conclusion is that "modern French society has definitely fallen from the rank it occupied among civilized peoples. Where the sentiment of justice is atrophied by the intensity of political and religious passions, grafted on to a monstrous national vanity passing itself off for patriotism, there is, I contend, no room left for the moral elements indispensable to a well-ordered form of society.

But should a whole nation, it may be asked, be indicted for the misdeeds of a military coterie? "Let it not be said," rejoins Mr. ZAKBEFSKY, "that the five officers at Rennes, and the chiefs who inspired them, are alone guilty of the acts of revolting iniquity which have inflamed the whole world. Truth compels us to recognize that the great majority of the French people, by which we mean the great majority of those who read, judge and vote, were the real inspirers of a verdlet which expressed their sentiments. I shall be asked, What about Zona and the Intellectuals? What about those who fought so valiantly in the cause of truth and justice? I answer that they were an infinitesimal minority, swimming in a sea of stupidity, vanity and cruelty."

Mr. ZAKREFSKY goes on to stigmatize the motives of some distinguished Frenchmen, reputed men of probity and conscience, who appeared upon the witness stand at Rennes, and who showed themselves extremely reluctant to give evidence likely to damage the General Staff. "Take," he says, one instance among many. See how men who call themselves statesmen, who belong to the cream of society, like the Casimer-Periers and the Freycinets, when called upon to give testimony, to tell the whole truth, instead of throwing light upon important facts, are content to fence and make oracular speeches. They think above all, of themselves; their chief anxiety is not to depreciate their own value in the eyes of their great audience, i. e., of the country which listens to them. What splendid characters, what true Romans," continues Mr. ZAKBEPSKY, "are these French statesmen, and what a superb audi-

seeking to avoid! Yes, indeed, the great nation that pretends to hold the torch of civilization and to Illuminate the world has sunk very low."

In the light of this falling torch, many things car the ground are exposed, it, seems, which had remained hidden. For example, the motives of Frenchmen in soliciting an alliance with Russia are now thus interpreted by Mr. Zakbersky: "Unable, in her vanity and thirst for prestige, to recognize in her defeats of 1870-71 that all was irremediable and even just; protesting that she could never accept the Treaty of Frankfort as final; prating of her vindleation and her hopes without venturing to strike a blow, France has gradually cut herself adrift in the helplessness of political disorder from the great western nations, to which, with their liberal traditions, the ties of centuries unite her, and she has sunk amorously into the arms of a country which, more than ever, represents and practises principles entirely opposed to those which France boasts of holding."

If this be true, what should be Russia's course? "Let us then," answers Mr. ZAKREPSKY, "leave gentle France to the great military chiefs who are as famous for the victories they have lost as for the forgeries and other infamies they have committed; to a filthy press which floats a flood of calumny; to the superb patriots, the glorious Nationalists, who vociferate execration against the foreigner, and howlla revanche without moving a yard. Let us tell her frankly, and in a friendly spirit, whilst taking her warmly by the hand, that her conduct can only inspire nausea."

Mr. ZAKREFSKY goes on to put his objections to participation in the French Exposition on the ground that, in view of what has passed, foreign guests at the French AGUINALDO among the moral heroes of capital would be subjected to intolerable discomfort, moral and social. "Above all," he says, "let us not hasten to next year's conference is the number of Ex's and used- Exposition, as we might find ourselves in a delicate position. We should hear, as usual, resounding phrases about Progress, Liberty, Justice and of France's contribu-WARREN, formerly Collector of the Port of | tions thereto. What could we then do? It is supremely rude to laugh in one's host's face. But could we rely upon restraining our natural mirth, however much mixed with bitterness?" It is pointed out by the National Review

that if Frenchmen were disposed to heed the voice of any foreigner, it would be obviously that of a Russian. They cannot dispute the right of their allies to speak. The credit of a firm is necessarily damaged by the discredit of one of the partners. In Mr. ZAKREPSKY's vehement words, and in Mr. Pobledonosteff's more sober yet no ess trenchant utterance, may be recognized the outraged self-love of an ally who sees her associate plunging into moral A Russian Comment on Dreyfus's bankruptcy before the world, and who is conscious that such a disgrace cannot fai to affect the political prestige of the coalition. Nor is it only humiliation, but grave apprehension also, which the miserable DREYFUS business has caused at St. Petersburg. MERCIER declared at the opening of the Rennes court-martial: In this affair, there is but one culprit; it is either Dreyfus or myself." The Russians, like others, take him at his word. They believe that the highest members of the French Headquaters Staff have been engaged in a treasonable traffle with Germany, and that the original conspiracy against DREYFUS was prompted by the instinct of self-preservation.

> The Russians see that this places a terrible weapon in the hands of the German Emperor, which, in case of necessity, he will not fail to use against the Dual Alliance. They know that the publication of the Benedetti memoranda on the eve of the Franco-German War was worth several army corps to Germany, for it completely turned the tide of feeling in the neutral nations against France by disclosing the baseness of her policy. What, asks the National Review. would be the effect, both outside and inside of France, of the publication of documentary evidence, on the eve of another war, proving up to the hilt a sordid treason on the part of the French General Staff?

# Wives Most Protected by the Divorce

Laws. The terms of a uniform law of divorce as recommended to the States by a committee which is working to bring about general uniformity of State legislation, were published in THE SUN yesterday. They support the position we have taken that no such uniformity in divorce laws is possible in this country except on the theory that marriage is a civil contract dissoluble for various causes. After prescribing a period of residence in a State requisite to obtain a title to divorce, this draft of a general law proceeds to define the causes for the dissolution of the marriage con-

tract thus: "Divorce from the bond of marriage shall be granted for the following causes arising after mar-riage: Adultery, extreme cruelty, habitual drun ken-ness or the confirmed habit of intoxication, whether arising from the use of alcoholic drinks or drugs enviction of felony, with sentence of imprisonment to a State prison or penitentiary, and continuous lesertion for at least - years. Divorce from the oend of marriage shall not be granted for any other cause arising after marriage."

That is, in order to secure the proposed uniformity, New York would have to recede from its present legislation, making adultery the only cause for divorce, and take the ground of all the rest of the States, with the exception of South Carolina, in allowing the other causes named. That is the necessary price of uniformity; all discussion of means of bringing it about without such a concession by New York would be fruit-

Wilful desertion as a cause for divorce dates back to the Reformation, and the other causes above named have been added for the benefit of wives more particularly. When Congress empowered the Commissloner of Labor, in 1887, to collect the statistics of marriage and divorce throughout the Union it was discovered that of 328,716 divorces granted in twenty years, 216,176 were granted to wives and 112,540, or only about half that number, to husbands. The divorces obtained for the causes named were thus distributed:

To Husbands.	To Wives.
Adultery38,184	29,502
Cruelty 6,122	45,478
Descriton51,485	75,191
Drunkenness 1,434	12,432
Neglect to provide None	7,955
It will be seen, therefore, that the cause of divorce was some form of ment of the wife by the husband, or	ill treat-

adultery, and that in admitting such a ground it was the interest of the wife especially which was considered. Simultaneously with the removal of the various legal disabilites of women, their facilities | than 19 per cent. as compared with a year for defence against harsh or neglectful husbands have been increased. It has been | district which adjoins it, the falling off is a part of the general "emancipation of woman." Is it possible to reverse that

current? So far as the Churth goes and as concerns

the attitude of the State to the institution need have no significance. It can accept or reject the civil divorce as it thinks best, to the extent that it has authority over its own adherents, but it can go no farther than impose on them purely ecclesiastical penalties for their disobedience. Under the law of the State they are divorced, but the Church may refuse in its discipline to recognize the divorces, Church and State being distinct by our fundamental law.

So also as to marriage. Under the State it is purely a civil contract, and, consistently, the legal marriage should civil, it being left to the consciences of the parties to determine whether they shall supplement the civil formality by obtaining the blessing of the Church on the union as an obligation of religion. All those who sincerely believe in the Church will obey its law as the prime necessity, however it may conflict with their inclinations to marriage.

## The Yachts.

What all have been praying for, a wind, came yesterday, bringing the hoped-for fortune to the Americans. The Columbia won in such commanding style that all doubt and conflict of theory as to which is the better boat were swept away. The gentle and fitful breezes blowing the Shamrock to the front in the previous trials are proven deceivers, which, when they blow in earnest, love Columbia more.

Columbia's success is a great relief in various ways.

First, it relieves the American people of their anxiety about the America's Cup, in which they have discovered their interest to be the greater at every apparent increase in the Shamrock's chances of taking it away.

Secondly, it relieves countless experts in marine architecture of the shock occasioned by the sight of HERRESHOFF's latest and best being held by a model two feet shorter. While Shamrock was edging away from Columbia to windward, as she did in the early trials, it looked as though the books on boat building would have to be written over. The old theories as to length still hold.

Thirdly, it has relieved Mr. ISELIN of the sensational howls that he didn't know his business, and that his skipper, Capt. BARR, didn't know his business, and that the Columbia combination of professionals with amateurs was a jumble of officious and pretentious ignorance of the art of sailing.

Lastly, it has relieved, to a large extent, Sir THOMAS LIPTON of hopes cherished upon an unsubstantial basis-something which he as a man of sound common sense couldn't get rid of too soon.

When a week ago THE SUN predicted to Sir Thomas that a good wind would blow those same fond expectations out of sight. since with every trial the reason grew for thinking that Shamrock's spasmodic superiority to her rival came primarily from her greater and better spread of canvas, we confess that we scarcely looked for a lead of ten minutes by the Columbia on the windward leg. This brings up the Defender for comparison with the challenger. With yesterday's wind would Columbia have beaten Defender ten minutes in a beat to windward? Doubtful. Our old conviction that the challenger of any one year has been in the class of our defender of the year previous still lives even in the presence of the Shamrock.

This describes the situation no more than fairly as it appears from the data available. To prevent a change in it we advise the Columbian outfit to equip that lovely craft with a supply of large and powerful squirtguns against a warm, dry west wind that would put back into their sails the bagginess that yesterday's kindly mist took out of them. We are strongly of the belief that the striking improvement in Columbia was largely or even chiefly due to the flattening of her

Cup is still our own.

# Startling Registration.

Some facts of the two days' registration in New York borough are very noticeable. In 1898 the total number of votes registered in the county of New York during the first two days was 171,000. This year it is 146,000, or 25,000 less. Since the whole registration last year was 330,000, the indication, judging by the first two days of registration, is that the total will be 280,-000 only. In other words, 50,000 New York electors will not vote at this election. But in certain of the Assembly districts there is a very different situation.

There are thirty-five Assembly districts in New York county, of which eight elected Republican and twenty-seven Democratic representatives a year ago. There being no State ticket in the field, the objective point of Democratic tactics is an increased Assembly delegation through the capture of four of the eight Republican districtsthe Fifth, Eighth, Nineteenth and Thirtyfirst respectively. To achieve this the Tammany plan is to concentrate the floating vote as far as possible into these four districts, so that they may be won from the Republicans, and the Democratic lead in New York county on Assembly, which is now nineteen, increased to twenty-seven.

The Constitution prescribes these qualifications for electors : One year's residence in the State, four months in the county and thirty days in the election district. There are many electors of New York, as in other large cosmopolitan cities, whose place of residence is not permanently fixed, but changed from time to time as business or personal preference dictates, and the requirements of the law are fulfilled by thirty days' bona fide residence in a voting district for a qualified citizen who has resided the requisite time in the county and State. The Tammany plan of campaign has been to shift so far as possible these voters into the four doubtful or uncertain districts with a view to their capture, depending, too, on the general abstention of Republicans from

the polls in New York county next month. In that view of the case the apparent discrepancies in the registration are clearly explained. The Eighth Assembly district. one of the doubtful ones, is the only district in town in which there is an increase in the registry compared with the figures of a year ago. The Thirty-first district, another of the doubtful ones, shows only a falling off of 600 votes, while in the Twenty-first, which adjoins it and is of a very similar character, the falling off is twice as great, In the Fifth district the decrease is less ,

ence is that whose disapprobation they are its law of religious obligation, however, Saturday next, the record to date shows

that special efforts will be required of New York Republicans to obtain a fair representation of their party in the next Legisla-

The happiest man in the world is Col. BRYAN. He is going through Kentucky in a special train, stopping frequently for a few remarks and emitting half-hour speeches at regular intervals. What's Gorner, to him or he to Gorner? The speech's the thing.

Those who hold with the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON that football is the source of war, imperialism and all woe will grieve to hear that the Hon. FRANK CAMP ROBERTSON, pitcher of the Yale University nine, and the Hon. Francis Gonden Brown, the football guard, are high on the honor lists for general scholarship. We suggest to Mr. GARRISON that these men owe their "philosophical appointments" to the sycophancy or complicity of the Yale faculty. The brutalizing and degrading tendency of football and baseball is well known to Mr. GARRISON, and he should forbid the Yale done to trifle with the facts.

If the Hon, WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER is not especially busy, judged by his own high standard of activity, he ought to chasten our esteemed contemporary, the Mobile Register, which calls him "the aged New Hampshire politician." As a brisk lad of sixty-three, Mr. CHANDLER should hurl back the imputation and stamp upon the imputer.

As was inevitable, the Hon. JAMES K. Jones of Arkansas and of the Democratic National Committee is sure that the anti-expansion feeling is growing. It is not necessary in this case, but it is often a convenience to know "coppering" the Hon. JIM JONES's opinions the truth can always be ascertained.

Dr. Elisha Benjamin Andrews of Chicago continues to unfold a majestic mind. First he kicked against the gold standard. Then he kicked against English orthography: then against the innocence of DREYFUS; then against KIPLINO'S "Recessional." It must puzzle Dr. ANDREWS to keep up with himself.

Poetry is cheap to-day .- London Truth. Yes, and paradoxical as it may seem, it le because of the limited supply.

## RE-ENTERS THE ARMY AT 53. James R. Wasson, Dismissed as a Major, Is

Allowed to Enlist as a Private. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- An exception to the rule forbidding the enlistment in the military service of men more than 35 years of age. has been made by the Secretary of War in the case of James Robert Wasson, once a Major in the Army. Still another exception was made in Wasson's case, as he had been dismissed from the service after a trial by court-martial and could not reenter without express authority. He has been enlisted as a private, at the age of 53, in the Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

Wasson's career has been romantic. As a cadet at West Point his best friend was Frederick Dent Grant, a son of President Grant, and now a Brigadier-General of Volunteers serving in the Philippines, and it was through this friendship that he managed to return to the Army after having once left it. His enlistment marks his third entry into the United States military service. He was born of German par-ents in Ohio, enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Iowa Volunteers in 1864 and participated in the Red River campaign. Then he went to West Point as a cadet. Wasson was graduated at the head of his class in 1871 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant. Through Frederick Grant's influence he secured a year's leave of absence and went to China and Japan. life there suited Wasson, and when his leave was up he resigned his Army commission to be-

was up he resigned his Army commission to become professor of mathematics in the College of Hokkaido. A year later he became Surveyor-in-chief to the Katakaski of Hokkaido, and was subsequently Chief Engineer, with the rank of Chuza, or Colonel, in the Japanese Army. While holding his military commission he served in the Formosa campaign.

Wasson returned to Tokio to take the chair of civil engineering in the Imperial University. It was while serving there that he was made a member of the imperial order of merit of Meipi and received the corresponding decoration of the Hising Sun for gallant and faithful service in the Formosa campaign. While in Japan Wasson married, His wife was the daughter of John A. Bingham, the United States Minister to that country.

Wasson left Japan in the 70's and returned to the United States. President Grant, who held the young man in high regard, appressive to the country. canvas by the dampness, and her consequent equality to Shamrock in respect to that most important element of a racing yacht—driving power.

A wet sail and a straining sheet and the wrote to the Paymaster-General of the Army from San Antouio, Texas, that, while travelling in a sleeping car, he had heen robbed of \$25,000 in Government money intended for the pay of troops. An investigation was made by the War Department and Wasson's courtmartial followed. It was believed at the time that he had spent the money in living beyond his means. The court-martial convicted him and he was dismissed from the service.

Wasson had been a sciendid civil engineer. He returned to the practice of that profession, and one of his notable pieces of work is a magnificent roadway from Leavenworth, Kan, to Fort Leavenworth. Afterward he took up the practice of law in Des Moines, lows. Wasson felt keenly the disgrace of dismissal, and it is said that his object in entering the army is to redeem himself in the eyes of his former follows of the service and the world.

# Great Changes on Earth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to supplement your recent interesting editorial in regard to the glaciers with a few notes mainly derived from one of the geological journals published in 1898, which contains a translation of the report of the International Society of the Observers of the Glaciers. These observers have found that everywhere throughout Europe the glaciers are receding, even to Iceland, and end their report with the em-

phatic declaration as their conclusion that "the earth is drying up." This society has been in existence for five years and has its headquarters in Switzerland.

Incorroboration of your theory that the cause of such a widespread diminution of the European glaciers must be climatic. M. Flamarion, the French meteorologist, states that in the last one hundred years the climate of France has been growing moister, and in England it is asserted that the temperature has increased two degrees Fahrenheit in the past century.

increased two degrees Fahrenhelt in the past century.

Concurrent with these observations it has been ascertained that the land in Europe is diminishing, so that from the extreme point of the Iberian peninsula along the coast of Pertugal, Spain, France. Great Britain, Sectiand and as far as Scandinavia there has been a subsidence of the land or a flooding of the sea. At St. Malo, on the coast of Brittany, erectatumps of trees exist twenty feet below ebbtide. At Jamsica the same phenomenon exists—stumps twenty feet below the water. Within fifty years the lighthouse off Salem on the New England shore has been thries built inland. An ancient roadway on the island of Malta is now submerged twenty feet. Since ISS the sea has encreached upon the columns of Jupiter Serapis, at Putcoli (famous in sacred history as the place where St. Paul landed on his journey to Rome) at the rate of one-third of an inch a year.

If these changes of the glaciers and the sea-If these changes of the glaciers and the seaabore are not merely coincident but are correla-ted phenomena, they point to something high-er than atmospheric causes, and reach to cosmical influences. WILLIAM H. ABNOUX. DANSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.

For a Monument to Scheurer-Kestner. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Might it not be a grateful act on the part of THE SUN to receive subscriptions toward the fund started by the Siecle

for a monument to Scheurer-Kestner? The commit-

tees to collect contributions have been formed in Belgium and I believe also in England and in Italy. Burely, many Americans would be glad of an opportunity to contribute toward a monument to this brave Baltimons, Oct. 18.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! On the north-west corner of West Ninety-fourth street a big dog is chained who makes night hideous with his demands for liberty. She has a large family of pups, to whom she is teaching the elements of the canine than 19 per cent, as compared with a year ago, whereas in the Twenty-lifth, a similar district which adjoins it, the falling off is nearly 30.

Whatever may be the changes in the political situation locally between now and the close of the registration, which will be on Saturday next, the record to date shows

LETTER FROM DREYFUS'S BROTHER. Definite Statement on the Condition of

Alfred Dreyfus's Health. An interesting letter from Capt. Dreyfus's brother has just been received by an old friend of the Dreyfus family living in New York. It reads as follows in translation:

reads as follows in translation:

"Mulhouse, Oct. 5.

"Dear Sir: Your telegram of Sept. 10 reached me. I am very much touched by it and thank you sincerely for it. I have communicated it to my brothers, who have appreciated it. Your telegram tells the truth, but I am convinced that very soon the country will come to its senses and will see clearly on which side its internal enemies are. The Rennes judgment, iniquitous though it be, will, nevertheless, have a result unexpected by its authors, that, namely, of opening the eyes of the very blindest, for to attribute to an act of treason "extenuating circumstances" proves certainly that uating circumstances" proves certainly that the five officers who voted "guilty" did not be-lieve in the guilt themselves. They wished to save the high officers who were forgers and perjurers. Did they succeed? I don't believe

The Government, moreover, understood "The Government, moreover, understood this clearly in granting a pardon to my unfortunate brother a few dars after the condemnation. We shall keep up the struggle, and feel convinced that legal, rehabilitation will follow soon upon the moral rehabilitation that has been already obtained.

"We have better news of my brother's health, and the doctors, who have held a consultation, assure us that with great care, extending over a long time, ho may recover from his long years of suffering. With kindest regards.

"Leon Dreyfus,"

## Holy Matrimony and Divorce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fact that Bishop Potter has altogether changed front regarding the question of divorce is eausing considerable comment among the elergy. For many years past Bishop Potter has been on the side of those who are in favor of divorce on what is considered "the Scriptural" ground of adultery, and the remarriage of the innocent party. But, in his recent address at the Diocesan Convention of New York, the Bishop seems to have come to the conclusion that the only safe rule for the Church will be to forbid divorce altogether, and to regard Christian marriage as a lifelong contract "luntil death us do part."

This is the only solution of the problem-Whether Protestant Christians regard holy Matrimony as a sacrament or not, it doubtless s presented in Ephesians, v., 32, as of a sacramental character, and when we remember that Christ declared in Matthew, xix, that Moses only suffered his people to put away their wives on account of "the hardness of their hearts," and in I. Corinthians, vii., 15. St. Paul allows the unbelieving husband to leave the believing wife, but in verse 2 does not permit the believing wife to be divorced from her unbelleving husband, it would seem that there is a difference drawn between holy matrimony in the Church and marriage as a civil contract in the world. Nearly all the misunderstandings regarding this question in the history of the Church seem to have arisen from a confusion of the aubject.

Marriage per se is a civil contract. But mar-riage "in the Lord," as the Apostle puts it, is a sacred and sacramental institution. The service of the Episcopal Church clearly implies this. The ring given is a symbol of the perpetulty of marriage. The vow taken is "until death us do part," which is clearly in harmony with Remans, vii., 3-"a woman who bath a husband is bound by the law to her husband so long as she liveth." Consequently the only safe law for the Church, as Bishop Potter has at length discovered, is to discountenance divorce altogether. But this action on the part of the Church cannot possibly prevent the existence of divorce in a sountry of 00,000,000 of people among whom are Jews, agnostics and unbelievers, who do not accept the Christian view of holy matrimony. The law must, therefore, make provision for divorce as well as for marriage as a civil contract, quite apart from anything which the Church may decree

with regard to it as "holy matrimony." It is probable that at the next General Convention the Protestant Episcopal Church will pass a canon whereby divorce will no longer be recognized by the Church. But just as Moses suffered divorce for the hardness of their hearts, so it will be necessary to enact some uniform civil legislation which will give one law to the whole country with regard to the civil contract of marriage. Adultery, desertion and cruelty will undoubtedly bring about di-verce among people not ruled by the law and spirit of Christ, and for the clergy as a body to resist such enactments is simply to fight against a condition of things for which provi-sion must be made. All that is required is a proper recognition of the difference between holy matrimony as a religious institution and marriage as a civil contract. D. D. Oxon.

# NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Why People Don't Go to Church, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your ple stay away from church. Let me give one reason among many, so far as concerns great numbers of intelligent and thinking people. It is secause in a sphere where, if anywhere, we think there ought to be absolute sincerity, there seems to be very largely a sham and pre tence. The Bible, which the parson may tell us in his sermon is only literature, and we well know it is no more, is yet called in the service "God's most holy Word," meaning, of course iteral inspiration. Then when the command-

"God's most holy Word," meaning, of course, literal inspiration. Then when the commandments come every one pretends to pray the Lord to incline his or her heart to keep the Jewish Sabbath law, for instance, though none of them has the least intention of keeping it. So also with the prayers; they go through the form of praying for a lot of things in which we all know there is no interference. The same thing is true of the creed. Many people continue to go, and take part in the service, in spite of realizing all this, and say that it is from association and early training, and that they sidetrack themselves, and make mental reservations and private interpellation and interpretations as they go along, a process which surely in any but church relations would not be considered straightforward or likely to promote honesty of character. A Southern girl here lately, who made no pretence of believing any of it, accounted for her constant attendance at church by saying she thought it was a very respectable habit.

Then, too, much of the preaching is of a character to repel any one of the most moderrate intelligence. In a prominent church here ast Sunday the rector discoursed about Dewey and said, among other things, that the Almighty had so directed the Spanish fire that no one on our ships was killed in our two great naval battles. An army officer who was present and whose command had suffered heavily at Santiago said afterward that if that was true it was certainly a piece of gross partiality to put all the loss and suffering of the war on the army. It reminds one of Mark Twain's story of the destruction by a storm of the Christian part of a cemestery at Vienna, leaving the Jewish part untouched, which he characterized as "a plece of nepotiam that made him tired."

It is this attitude of the christian part of a cemestery at Vienna, leaving the Jewish part untouched, which he characterized as "a plece of nepotiam that made him tired."

A Gallant Veteran of the Seventh.

From the Seventh Regiment Gazette. The following letter, recommending Major Kobbe, a graduate of the Seventh Regiment and now in the regular service, for pronotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, will be of interest to every member of the regiment, many of whose other graduates are now serving with distinction and honor in the Philippines: "Malalos, P. I., April 8, 1899.

"Gen. E. I. Otte, The Palace, Manila, P. I. "Sim: If it is in any way possible to have Major Kobbe, Third Artillery, appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for service in these islands, it would be a most fortunate thing for the United States. He is an ideal soldier, of tried ability, ripe judgment and has commanded his regiment with rare skill during the recent military operations on this line. He is not aware, nor are any of his friends aware, of this recommendation, which is based exclusively upon his merits and with a view to his employment in a position where his services will be most useful to the public.\$A Brigadier-General is required as permanent emmander of the First Brigade, and, in the entire Regular Army of the United States, it is doubtful if a more efficient man than Kobbe could be found fo the place. I would be greatly pleased if you could consistently make this recommendation the basis of action. If you think it not expedient to would then request that you regard this communication as confidential.

# MACABIRUR, Major-General."

Street Walkers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: May I ask for a

small space in your paper to protest against a victous nuisange—namely, the wast number of street walkers permatted on Fifteenth street, between Third avonue and Irving place. Dathy Readers. Our. 26, 1898.

THE BANNER PENSION STATE.

Indiana Leads in This, and for a Most Creditable Reason.

From the Chicago Record,

Indiana takes the lead as a pension State. The annual statement of the Pension Department has just been issued. In round bers, the States drawing the highest pensions are Ohio, with \$15,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$12,700,000; New York, \$12,000,000; Indiana, \$10,000,000, and Illinois, \$0,000,000. Indiana has 65,000 pensioners, who draw an average pension of a fraction over \$160 per annum. In the list Indiana has 225 veter ans of the Civil War who are drawing the limit of \$72 a month, and seventy veterans of the Civil and one of the Mexican War who are drawing \$50 a month. In number of pensioners

the Civil and one of the Mexican War who are drawing \$50 a month. In number of pensioners and number of high pensioners in the average for all in the State, Indiana leads any other State in the Union by a broad margin. Indiana, with a population of 40,000 less than that of Massachusetts, by the census of 1890, receives in pensions \$10,443,000 annually, while Massachusetts, gets but \$5,420,000. Similar comparisons will show that Indiana is the greatest pension state according to her population.

Commissioner Evans has analyzed the pension apportionment by congressional districts, and that makes a very fair basis of comparison. On this basis Indiana shows a clear lead, while Kansas comes in a good second. The Indiana pensions run \$803,000 per district, Kansas \$775,000. Among the States at the front are Missouri, with \$448,000, New Jersey, with \$312,000, and New York with \$352,000 per district. Massachusetts averages \$417,000 per district. The average pensions in the five leading States are \$150 in Ohio, \$126 in Pennsylvania, \$142 in New York, \$160 in Indiana, and \$146 in Illinois. Though there is a difference of \$14 average between Indiana and Illinois, there are over \$,000 more pensioners in that State. The difference in average, however, gives Indiana pensioners, it ranks below Indiana.

Indiana was one of the States putting the largest number of men into the field. Among the States of the Union it stood fifth, with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois leading, with Massachusetts and Missouri following. It put 206,000 men into the field, and in partial explanation of the great number of heavy pensioners, it ranks below Indiana and be said that no other State in the Union spilled so much blood, and participated in as many bloody engagements. Indiana's war history is written in letters of crimson on the soil of seventeen States, It turnished the first—a member of the Seventh, at Philippi, in 1861, and the last — a member of the Thirty jourth at Palm Beach, Mexico, May 12, 1865—soldiers to lay down their live

### TO PAY SUNDAY-SCHOOL TRACHERS. The Rev. Dr. Mottet Proposes to Raise a

Fund for This Purpose. The Rev. Henry Mottet, the rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, in his morning aermon yesterday asked the aid of his congregation to lay the foundation for an educational fund, the income of which should be used to pay educators intrusted withthe spiritual edu-

ration of the youth of his parish.

Mr. Mottet believes that the teachers of his Sunday school should be fully as well equipped mentally as the teachers in secular schools. and that they should be paid for their services.

The preacher said he wanted to ereute an endowment of no less than \$100,000. "The most advanced educators," he said, "for

instance, men like Dr. Stanley Hall, the presiinstance, men like Dr. Stanley Hall, the president of Clark University, are agreed that the only foundation on which can be based any education helpful in developing the highest form of character, and thus the greatest utility in any and every department of life, must be the spiritual education, and must be commenced at the earliest period of life when a child becomes capable of being educated.

"It being the duty of the Church to give the highest training, the Church also has at her command the latent possibility to give it; and in the belief that the latent possibility exists and that it requires of us simply to develop it, this new departure is undertaken."

At the conclusion of the agreices the preacher announced that he had specived \$151.50 to start the fund.

## EPIDEMIC OF DYSENTERY IN JAPAN. Out of 80,000 Cases 12,000 Have Died This

Year Up to Sept. 14. TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 15 .- A terrible epidemic of dysentery is sweeping over Japan with fatal results. Official statistics show that out of 50,000 persons attacked nearly 12,000 have died 50.000 persons attacked nearly 12,000 have died this year up to Sep. 14. Authorities estimate that 100,000 cases will be recorded by the end of October. Dysentery was unknown in Japan until 1880, whon it was brought by ship from abroad. That year it killed 1,300 people. Thereafter it appear attacked by until in 1883, 41,000 persons perished. Out of 1,000,000 cases recorded from 1880 to the end of 1838, 247,000 proved fatal. Dr. Kitosa has discovered a method of inoculation with which he hopes to check the ravages of the disease. Out of sixty patients experimented upon this summer one only has died.

# Protest from an Anti-Dreyfusite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: -Sir: You say, in cor ith the Drevfus indement, that the believe all that they see in print, and that they never read other journals. La Croix is the religious jour nal that belongs to the Fathers of the Asse As a Frenchman, Catholic and reader of La Croiz, who prefers it to all other newspapers, even to the

American Sun, I protest. The Fathers of the Assumption are excellent French Republicans, but not of the stamp of the Dreyfusards. Oh, no: Thank God! They are of the French who made heroes in the time of Duquesne Bayard and Lafayette. The Freemasons, the Jews the Protestants, wish to overthrow us. They will no succeed. Thanks to the Fathers of the Assumption france will live all the same. Long live France!

I beg that you will believe in my high regard. LIANCOURT, St. Pierre (Oise), Oct. 8. G. MORIN

# Texas Democratic Split.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 12.-Prominent Democratic eaders of Texas who have been here during the past few days state that the movement to place an anti-State administration ticket in the field nex year is growing rapidly, and that it is a foregone onclusion that Dick Wynne, Bryan's friend, will be the candidate for Governor on the opposition ticket The State officials are greatly disturbed over the situation, and there is already strong evidence that they are to present a solid front against J. W. Bailey in his Schatorial contest. Bailey is reliably quoted here as having publicly announced recently at Dallas that he proposed to do all he could te defeat the re-election of Comptroller of Public Accounts R. W. Findley. A prominent Democratic leader of Dallas, who was here to-day, predicted that two State Democratic tickets would be placed in the field next year.

# From the Overland Monthly

If it be unconstitutional for the United States to sequire the Philippines and other islands, why do not those so holding take legal measures to rectify the wrong instead of incassantly crying: "Unconstitutional!" "Imperialism!" "Militarism?

The War Song of the Beer. From the Bultimore American. The hardy Boer now singeth.

s feet he springeth, g that's full of ragged, jagged rumble, rant and roar.
He loads his trusty riffs
And chants this chunky triffs—
This wendrous, cumbrous m melody-the war of the Boer.
"Waai hoog nou in one helder lug
Traansvaalse vriejheldsviag.
One vijande is weggeving.
Nou blink 'n blijer dag."

It looks like barb-wire fencing, With broken-glass commencing It tangles, jangles, mangles-then it wrangles on It cannot be unravelled, in e from his throat it's travelled— This triple-twisted, double fisted war song of the Boer Waai hoog nou in one heider lug Traansvaalse vriejheidsviag.

It helps us to determine
What our own General Sherman
Mesht when he said that war was like a place that
has a floor That's paved with good intention-This awe inspiring, rapid-firing war song of the

"Waai hoog nou in ons helder lug Transvaalse vriejheidsvlag. Ons vijande is weggevlug: Nou blink'n blijer dag."

No matter how you read it.
You certs niy will heed it.
You certs niy will heed it.
For backward, forward, upside down, it brings up thoughts of gore.
If it's meant to be joily.
It must have slipped its trolley—
This schrappel-worded, pistol-girded war song of the Boer;
"Wasi hoog nou in one helder lug—
Trannvasies vrisibeldsviag.
One vijande is weggaving.
Nos blink's blijer dag." Joss Wing.

MACHINES CHEAPER THAN HORSES. An Expert's Estimate of the Cost of Oper-

ating Heavy Motor Vehicles. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-Marshall Halstead. American Consul at Birmingham, England, sends to the State Department a statement by E. H. Bayley regarding the question of cost of operating heavy motor vehicles, which, he says, will replace horse-drawn wagons in the near future. Mr. Bayley, the Consul says, is entitled to speak with some amount of authority as he was chairman of the London Road Car Company, and now in addition to employing 1,000 or so horses in his own business, is

chairman of a motor company. "Of course," Mr. Bayley said, "no matter how excellent motor-driven vehicles may be, no one would look at them seriously if their use were more expensive than that of horses. That is exactly where the ultimate success of motor vehicles lies, for the tests by the Automotor vehicles lies, for the tests by the Automobile Club at Richmond, and more recently those held by the Liverpool Self-propelled Traffic Association, have shown that not only can motors do general carrying work more quickly and more efficiently than horses, but, most telling point of all, do it at less than one-seventh of the cost. For instance, we have a car which has been proved, under the tests already mentioned, to be capable of carrying a load of three tons twelve hundred weight, at a cost for fuel which works out a half penny per ton mile. The total unkeep of such a vehicle when all expenses for working, wages, fuel, repairs, insurance. Ac., are taken into consideration, comes to a sum of \$1,940 73, and this with a carrying capacity for 240 working days gives an average cost of a fraction under three half pence (three cents) per not ton per mile. When that is compared with the cost of horses—my experience teaches me that it varies from 18 cents to 24 cents per ton per mile—it can be seen what a follure such whiches here before cents to 24 cents per ton per mile—it can be seen what a future such vehicles have before them."

## EVANGRLIST BARRED AS CONVICT. Barge Office Inquisitien Brings Out the

An evangelist who has pursued his calling in the United States, in Canada and eleewhere is detained by the immigration authorities because he couldn't compromise with his conscience in answering the questions of the Barge Office inspector when he arrived here yesterday in the second cabin of the steamship Laurentian from Glasgow. He is William Simmans, 45 years old, a respectable-looking, full-bearded man.

Among the questions put to immigrants is the blunt one: "Are you a convict?" When it was asked of Mr. Slomans he flushed and replied. "Yes."

it was asked of Mr. Slomans he flushed and replied. "Yes."

He explained that eighteen years ago, when he was living in Winnipeg. Manitoba, he was out of employment and hunary and atole a watch. His courage failed him after the theft and he dared not dispose of the watch. He was arrested and it was found on him. On his plea of destitution he was sentenced to only a month's imprisonment.

"In that month," he said, "the light broke upon me."

upon me." It was not, however, until six years later that It was not, however, until six years inter that he was converted into an evangelist. For the last twelve years he had preached the glad tidings of the Gospel, he said, first as a decreased preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church and later as one of the Plymouth Brethren, His wife, he said, was with relatives in Canada. He expected to go with her to the Bahamas. He referred to the Agricultural Assurance Company and to Mr. Taylor of the firm of Taylor A Monihan, 422 Grove street, Jersey City, A telegram was sent to Mr. Taylor asking him to come before the Board of Special Inquiry this morning. Mr. Blomans has drawn up an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury to permit him to enter the United States.

## UTILITY OF A BAD CHARACTER.

Saved Eugene T. Victory from Doing Jury Duty in Brooklyn. Since the new jury law went into effect few talesmen have been excused in Brooklyn. In

the County Court Chief Clerk Van Doren yesterday, after calling the names of the talesmen summoned to serve, said: "There are only four excuses that can be given in order to be relieved from jury duty. They are: Being under age, not able to read or write, being of bad character and being an

ailen. Are there any talesman who desire to be excused?"
"I want to be excused." said one of the talesmen

"On what ground?" asked Chief Clerk Van Doren. "Because I'm an immoral character." was The answer caused a sensation in the court room and Judge Aspinall looked surprised.
"What is your name and address?" asked

"What is your name and address?" asked the Judge. T. Victory, 946 Gates avenue," Eugene T. Victory, 946 Gates avenue," replied the man.
"Why are you a bad character?"
"I've been arrested three times for intoxication," he replied,
"Weil," said Judge Aspinall, "at any rate you are honest enough to acknowledge the fact, Under the circumstances. I do not see but what I'll have to grant your request. You are discharged,"

BIG REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA. More Students This Year Than Last-Falling Off in Political Science School. Columbia University's registration this year

will surpass last year's by several hundred. Final figures are not yet obtainable, as students come up to Jan. 1, especially in the professional schools. There is a gain thus far in every department with the exception of the Political Science school. A comparison with last year's figures is appended:

Medicine Applied Science Political Science Pure Science Philosophy

1.876

2,008

There are, up to date, 345 regular students in Teachers' College and 1,054 Extension students and 330 enrolled in Barnard College, which make a total of 3,746 students in Columbia. Last year's total enrolled at this time was 3,512. FOR A PERMANENT ARCH.

### Chairman Church Appoints the Organization Committee.

Col. William C. Church, chairman of the Citizens' Committee which is going to try and raise money for a permanent arch, appounced yesterday the make-up of a committee on orgeneration, as follows: Henry L. Burnett, chairman: Louis Fitzgerald, Daniel Appleton, Henry W. Poor, Jordan L. Mott, J. Fred Pinson, William Brookfield, Edward Lyman Short and Beverly Chew. The executive committee of the organization has not yet been named. Col. Church is counting on \$500,000 as the minimum amount to be raised. It is intended that the direction of affairs shall be left to business men exclusively. J. Edward Simmons has announced himself as willing to act as treasurer of the organization.

## MEXICAN VOLCANO ACTIVE AGAIN. Lava Pouring from San Martin Crater and

Great Destruction Is Feared. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10.-The volcano San Martin, near the town of Catemaco, has again become active and molten lava is pouring from become active and moiten lava is pouring from the crater. The Government authorities have been notified that there is danger of great de-struction of growing crops in the valley at the foot of the mountain, and that the country peo-ple are fleeling from their homes.

This volcano has been inactive for such a long period that small settlements encreached on the danger line. As the present cruption is very sovere, much destruction may be wrought.

# Library Appropriations Considered.

The Board of Estimate considered yesterday appropriations for private libraries for 1000, Comptroller Coler is in favor of having all the-e libraries consolidated and brought directly under control of the city. Nearly all of those under control of the city. Nearly all of those who appeared before the board for the libraries were in favor of the scheme. Several of the libraries ask for Increased appropriations Mayor Van Wyck and Comptroller Coler asked Everett P. Wheeler, representing the Website Free Library, why the employees for that institution could not be taken from the civil service list. Mr. Wheeler said he would be glad to place the employees in the classified service.

# Publishers' Exhibit at Paris.

A feature of the Paris Exposition, according to an announcement, made yesterday by Commissioner-General Peck, will be a structure to he known as the United States Publishers' Building, already in process of construction Building, stready in process of construction. This building will be made the headquarters for American publishers and will form an amnex to the Department of Liberal Arts and the model in the street of the building will be reserved as a headquarters for the publishers, and in the rest of the space reserved will be placed exhibits of American printing-house machinery, appliances and supplies of all sorts, including exhibits of oldestyle machinery and of all the latest machines.